1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1887.

Gold in South Africa.

It is a remarkable but not surprising circumstance that certain extensive regions in South Africa, which two years ago were only visited by a few European explorers and hunters, are now about to be traversed in all directions by prospecting parties looking for gold mines. These regions are near both the east and west coasts, extend far inland, and stretch north and south from the Zambest to the rich mines now developing in the southern part of the Transvaal.

Two years ago, when the Germans took Angra Pequeña, on the southwest coast, under their protection, the world wondered what they could find among the wastes of Namaqua Land to tempt them to that desolate region. The Germans themselves thought the country was hardly worth holding, but an enthusiast had set up a trading station there, and his Government was seizing upon almost any pretext to acquire territory anywhere. Now every mail from Angra Pequeña brings surprising news of the richness of the new gold fields in that region. The cable two days ago gave the testimony of three men, who say the diggers at Otyimbingue are astonished at the richness of the gold veins, and believe they will prove more valuable than the Australian mines.

A South African mining company is now equipping several parties who are instructed to prospect systematically the large region from Victoria Falls, on the Zambest, to the Limpopo River, about 110,000 square miles. the northern part of Beehuanaland, recently appropriated by Great Britain, and the scene of Livingstone's early wanderings. East of this region is Mashonaland, where the natives fill quills with the gold dust they wash out of the soil of dried-up river beds. The present prospect is that a few years more will furnish convincing proof that the gold regions of South Africa surpass in exent, and in some localities equal in richness, the best auriferous districts of the world.

The regions here mentioned are wholly outside the Transvaal, in whose mountains big mining towns are rising. The days of '49 are now repeated among the African Drakenbergs. The explorations of the past fifteen years indicate that Africa may become a very useful sort of a continent after all.

Hartington and Goschen in Dublin.

If we listened to the London Tory press, we might infer that the authentic will of Ireland was proclaimed in the two meetings of Irish Unionists which took place this week in Dublin. But if majorities ought in all free countries to dictate legislation, and If the deference of fair-minded men is due to the outcome of those political institutions, by virtue of which the Tory Government itself holds office, then the half-stifled voice of the jailed O'BRIEN rings louder at oninion than the shouts of the thousands of so-called Loyalists collected in Leinster Hall.

It can surprise nobody that in the heart of the old English pale and under the lee of Dublin Castle some seven or eight thousand professed defenders of the Act of Union could be drawn together, from the neighboring landlords and those professional and shopkeeping classes that cater to the viceregal court and to the landowning aristocracy. But it may astonish some readers of the speeches made to hear such a meeting described by Mr. Goschen and the Marquis of HARTINGTON as a "preponderating protest' against home rule, and as well-nigh counterbalancing the demonstrations of the Irish Nationalist strength through the lawful channels of the ballot box. Why, then, one cannot help rejoining, If the Irish Unionists represented in Leinster Hail are so powerful and worthy of a lawmaker's respect, have they not managed to return one member of Parliament from Dublin at the last two general elections Why have they not succeeded in returning even a single member from the whole of Leinster? Why have they been twice beaten in every constituency, county or borough, throughout the three southern provinces? How did it happen that they failed even to return a majority of members from Ulster, the stronghold of Tories and of Orangemen?

That such teasing questions might suggest themselves even to his picked auditors seems to have been apprehended by Lord Harring-TON, for he laid the blame for their failure to send delegates to Parliament on the Reform acts, which, by the way, the Whig leader helped to pass. He said that "under the present electoral system it was possible that the Unionist minority, although numerically approaching the separatist majority, might not be represented at all." Well, if the electoral system is in fault, what would Lord HARTINGTON propose to do about it? Precisely the same system which prevails in Ireland obtains also in Great Britain. If it be vicious. it should be corrected in both kingdoms. It would, however, be more honest to expose its shortcomings and affirm the duty of correcting them in London than

Again, one is tempted to ask, in what direction should the electoral system be changed in the opinion of the Whig Should the change be an expansive or a restrictive one? Should the evolution, of which the three Reform acts are the stages, cuiminate in its logical consion, manhood suffrage, which would put a ballot in the hand of every Irish agricultural laborer? That would not make things much smoother for the Loyalists assembled in Leinster Hall, and so it cannot be the sort of change that Lord HARTINGTON would relish. The only change, then, that he would consider an improvement of the present by his methods of family discipline. electoral system would have to be effected or disapprove of the employment he curtailing the broad franobtains for his children. Mr. BERGH

of things which English Liberals denounced

two years ago. But if such be Lord HARTINGTON'S con viction and principle of action, he should not hint at it in Ireland, but propound it boldly in Great Britain, and see whether he can carry a general election on that programme. Meanwhile, and so long as the present system is in force, it may perplex him to explain why, if in Ireland preponderant respect is due to a minority which returned only a corporal's guard to Parliament, in England no respect whatever should be paid to the wishes and remonstrances of the GLADSTONIAN minority which elected two-fifths of all the British members?

that some apology is needed for their

lunatic." It is a painful thing to see a states-

queries: Is the Irish Nationalist any more

a reasonable measure of local government

The Downs and Ups of Six Elections

"We don't say anything about our horses,"

they say in Kentucky, "but we do raise the

best whiskey." So we may say of the Em-

pire State: "We will not mention its indus-

trial preëminence, but at present it is the

centre of national politics;" and as such let

us review its political course during the last

few years, for it is pregnant with instruction.

of unequalled sensitiveness to varying senti-

ment, has given a Democratic plurality.

Since 1882 the verdiet has been all on one

side, but when we consider that this line of

successes began with the enormous figure of

192,000, the plurality for CLEVELAND, a study

of the political changes is not less interest-

ing than if they had been back and forth al-

ternately from Democratic to Republican

supremacy. And the lesson is as clear as it

To begin with, Mr. CLEVELAND entered

the Governor's office with the famous plural-

ity on the Democratic side of 192,000. That

was in 1882. The State election of 1883 was

mixed. MAYNARD, the head of the Demo-

eratic ticket, was defeated by 18,000, but the

body of the ticket, the three other candi-

dates, consisting of the Comptroller, Treas-

urer, and Attorney-General, were elected by

pluralities of from 14,000 to 18,000. And since

it was established beyond question that,

because of his views on temperance, MAY-

NARD had been singled out for defeat by the

liquor interest, it is fair to say that, al-

though the preponderance of the preceding

year was not approached, the State was still

Then came the Presidential contest of

1884, and at the last moment, when the

sentiment of the year before was buried

apparently beyond the possibility of resur-

rection, by a ludicrous chance a Democratic

plurality struggled feebly back to life, and it

amounted to 1,047. In 1885 Governor HILL

was the candidate, and the Mugwumps

racy was almost in the height of its disap-

pointment at the failure of the Administra-

tion to respond to its expectations, the Dem-

In 1886 the Labor party appeared in con-

siderable force, its adherents being taken

chiefly from the Democracy, but yet the

Democratic plurality stubbornly stopped at

a little under 8,000. Then in 1887, when the

majority of the State Committee for the

first time passed unquestionably and wholly

into the control of the friends of Governor

HILL, the Democratic plurality, in the face

of a second Labor campaign of great energy

and unparalleled organization, rose to 17,000

for the head of the ticket and 15,000 for the

The summary of these six elections shows

that the Democratic superiority in the State

ened during the last three years under Gov-

ernor Hill, until it has attained a degree of

living power which inspires every Democrat

New York Not So Bad, After All.

A Chicago gentleman of a philanthropic

general, and crime among minors in par-

ber of arrests in each place as returned for

ulation is Richmond, and that where there

were 6.2, as against only .79 in Richmond.

and 11.2 in Washington; in Boston, 7.8; in

Brooklyn, 4.5; in Chicago, 8.7; in St. Louis,

5.3, and in New Orleans 7.8. In the average

of crime among minors, as indicated by the

arrests. Washington is also far in advance of

But the amount of actual crime in a com-

munity, of real offences against the moral

law, is not, by any means, indicated by the

number of arrests. In the first place, a large

part of those arrested are discharged for

lack of evidence against them, and what

constitutes violation of the laws tlif-

fers in different places. In New York,

for instance, there are now so many petty laws restricting the conduct of the

citizen that he may subject himself to arrest,

no matter how sincere his purpose to lead

an orderly life. Mr. COMSTOCK may not like

the pictures which seem to him unobjec-

tionable, or may find fault with books on

his shelves which he regards as valuable lit-

chise granted in 1885, by reversion to a state | may not be satisfied with his man-

the other towns we have named.

obtaining the averages.

with ardent and unwavering confidence.

of New York has been extended and strength-

next candidate. That was a solid showing.

ocratic plurality rose to 11,000.

Democratic by about 10,000 to 20,000.

For the past five years New York, a State

And if he be less sane, who made him so?

A man, therefore, may be a well-meaning and most inoffensive citizen of New York and yet fall into the hands of the police as a technical offender against law, so that a Chicago philanthropist is not justified in inferring that the number of actual and de plorable criminals here is measured by the It also puzzled Lord Harrington and Mr. GOSCHEN to reconcile with their professions number of arrests. He should rather extend to us his sympathies under our difficulties in before election their present attitude toward picking our way through the legal bramble the once proposed bestownl of at least some with which we are surrounded, and praise form of local government on Ireland. They the dexterity of those who have been so now support Lord Salisbury, although the latter has publicly avowed his intention of lucky as to escape the police. withholding from Irishmen the privileges of local government, which at the next session will be offered to all other British subjects At the first meeting on Tuesday both Union

Last year, for instance, 6,146 cases were sent from the police courts for trial in Court of General Sessions. Of these 890 were dis nissed; in 1,420 there were pleas of guilty; and 759 were tried, with the result that 428 ist speakers passed very lightly over this of the accused were acquitted and only 331 awkward subject, but after the banquet on convicted. There were accordingly Wednesday Mr. Goschen seemed to feel thing over 3,000 cases left untried, but of breach of faith. So he set up one, and these 2,401 were excise cases, and chiefly oflame enough it was. "I consider," he said, "that a piedge given to a sane man fences against a liquor law whose execution has proved to be impracticable, and against which the vast preponderance of public sen will not hold when the man has become a timent is arrayed. Of the remainder, probman of Mr. Goschen's reputation condemn ably very few were serious crimes, crimes of which the Recording Angel would shed bit his eleverness to such humiliating uses. To ter tears in registering. Even of the 1,420 the metaphor, behind which he would hide who pleaded guilty in the General Sessions an act of perfidy, we need only oppose these there were many doubtless whose guilt was only technical, and some who, though sub a lunatic now than he was when the aid of stantially guiltless, were frightened into his representatives in Parliament was eagerly making the plea, so as to get a lighter punaccepted by the Tories against Mr. GLADshment, having doubt of their ability to ex-STONE in 1885? Is he less sane now than he was during the canvass of June, 1886, when plain on a trial the circumstances against Mr. Goschen pledged himself to give Ireland them.

the clubs to which the reverend gentleman

belongs. The Board of Health's critical eye

may not be satisfied with the sort of plumbing

he thinks desirable. If his customers have

an economical preference for oleomargarine

it is difficult for him to gratify them without

subjecting himself to arrest.

During the whole of 1886 the number o felonies sept to the General Sessions was less than 5,000. The rest were misdemeanors minor offences, oftentimes created by med dlesome laws expressive of no moral obligation. Of the arrests, too, the vast majority were for mild offences, such as drunkennes and offences against laws intolerable in an enlightened and cosmopolitan community. Probably one if not the chief reason why Richmond makes so much better a showing than New York in the Chicago table is the fact that it is a more sensibly governed town. Here we are the victims of cranks who have succeeded in getting their whims into the statute book

A New Price List.

An immense number of our citizens, we will not venture to say how many of them are "gentlemen," will doubtless notice with no commonplace interest Col. NICHOLAS SMITH's declaration to the effect that 'among gentlemen" a bridegroom should pay the expenses of his best man at the wedding; and if he doesn't pay, the best man is justified in striking him for the amount. We wonder how many gentlemen, married gentemen, will immediately send apologetic checks to their defrauded best men whom they failed to pay at the time of marriage. How many expectant bridegrooms who have at last scraped together enough money to meet every generally known expense of a wedding will sit down in despair when they learn that the best man must be paid as well as the minister. Of course a best man will charge more if he has to come from San Francisco than if he should only have to pay a modest car fare to Harlem; but the charge "among gentlemen" is said by Col. SMITH to be a recognized feature of weddings; and if that is so, it must be met.

The business card of the gentleman who s thus open for matrimonial engagements of secondary importance, should always accompany the acceptance of any invitation to officiate professionally. For example, some such schedule as this might properly be for warded with the letter of acceptance:

thought that they would silence all dispute "Nator-tien --- bers leave to inform his friend upon the importance of their share in electing CLEVELAND President by voting against hours to officiate as best man at weddings. He is tail, fair, in the bloom of life, marked in appearance, notice-HILL and whirling the State politics around to the extent of a great Republican majority; able in manners, but competent to satisfactorily subor dinate his personality to the less conspicuous appear but the result was that, although the Democance of the party who happens to play the princip

role of the occasion. Bottom prices as follows "CITY WEDDINGS. "For presence at church .. For presence at reception. X 1 (R 1) > 1 For every extra house guest above 25...... 00 50

OUT OF TOWN WEDDINGS. Ten dollars a day and twice the travelling expenses "N. B.-Best man's present, in all cases, to be re urned on receipt of half cost. GENTLEMANVILLE, NOV. 1.

How much better it is to have all these delicate little arrangements, about which such false modesty is sometimes manifested settled and regulated by the cold limitations of business agreement. Then gentlemen need never be exposed to the danger of such a misunderstanding as Mr. Ovington and Col. SMITH, who, by his own confession, is both a soldier and a gentleman, have unfortunately fallen into.

He Smiles at Ruin.

So it seems that Mr. POWDERLY, who has been taking a look behind the scenes here, is satisfied with the condition of District Assembly 49 of this city. Everything about it and in it suits him to a dot. It is falling to and statistical turn has prepared for the pieces; that is all right. It is a rest of Journal of that town a table intended to squabbles; that is healthy. Its officers are show the comparative amount of crime in guilty of jobbery; that is no matter. Its 'Old Man" has been caught at his old ticular, in twenty-five of the principal cities tricks; what of it? Its boycott against THE of the Union. But his calculations are of little SUN is laughed at; that was expected. value because they are based on the num-Its treasury is bankrupt; that is a fine thing for it. Its substance is devoured by 1886, while the population for 1880 is used in dead beats; that can't be helped. Its secrets are known to all the reporters; who cares According to his table, the city in which It is ridden by a ring of dynamiters; they there is least crime in proportion to the popare windbags. Its members are refusing to pay their dues; that is so. It is on its last is most is Washington, with more than ten legs; this is the very end to be desired. times as much. In New York the arrests in 1886 in proportion to the population in 1880

In short, everything that Mr. POWDERLY learned here about his favorites in No. 49 appears to have gratified him.

Probably, after he has put a little tombtone over its remains, he will dance a jig to show his grief to the lurking interviewers.

Here is the Place.

Both the Democratic party's and the Republican party's National Convention of next year ought to be held in this town Why? Because the brains of the United States bulge out in New York, and the heart of the American people palpitates right here. The year after next we shall celebrate in this town the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. And why is this town the proper place in which to hold the chief celebration of that memorable historical incident? For the reason that it was here, on the 30th of April, 1789, that George Washington's inauguration as the first President took place in the presence of the first Congress of the erature. Mr. GERRY may be disturbed Union. "It is done!" said the Chancellor, as he stood on the balcony of Federal Hall, in Wall street, and then, turning to the multitude, he raised his hand and cried in a loud

voice, "Long live GEORGE WASHINGTON, agement of his cat. Dr. CROSBY may President of the United States!" think it improper for him to take a drink on Sunday at any other bar than that of one of

This glorious event must be gloriously celebrated here in New York sixteen months hence. The man who shall then be GEORGE Washington's successor must take part in the ceremony.

The Hon, David BENNETT HILL of New York It ne continues to hold himself together, will make a splendid Vice-Presidential candidate on a ticket with Canusia in 1892.—St. Louis Republican. No, thank you. The ambition of New York

does not look exactly in that direction.

This is the season for public banquets, ar for the annual celebrations of all kinds of societies, and for the rolling Niagara of afterdinner eloquence. On Wednesday night Mr DEPEW ate the haggis, quaffed the usquebaugh and revelled in the music of the bagpipes of rice St. Andrew's Society, after which he cheemed the merrymakers with a speech surpassing all these things in merit. Heedless of its effect upon his fellow guests from the St. Patrick's and St. George's and St. David's and St. Nicholas Societies, he showed how the blood of the Scotch had mingled with that of his own family. Again, last night, at the banquet of the wellers, his words shone like brilliants in a king's diadem. Truly it is marvellous, night after night. Surely he deserves the title of SHAKESPEARS DEPEW. And if it were not for Col. FELLOWS and one or two others we should erown him lord of all the taleats and the wits

Our enterprising and esteemed theological contemporary, the Independent, published the other day, in its Thanksgiving number, some poems by the Queen of Roumania, in the original German, accompanied by translations; and eander compels us to say that the translations were not always equal to the poems. For instance, in the Steinschneider we read "Wir silgen, silgen, silgen, hin und her." which means "We saw, saw, saw, thither hither." Yet this is rendered in the English 'We hammer, hammer, hammer, on words: and on!"

Such a variation might be justified on the ground that the translator couldn't do any better, but it is very far from expressing the sense of the original.

Why, certainly, there is room for a daily labor paper" in this town if any millionaire, or syndicate of millionaires, will subscribe the million needed to keep it up. There have been several dailies, besides a score of weeklies, of that kind started in this city. They have all had short and dreary lives, for the reason that the laboring people, both rich and poor, have been united and resolute in their refusal to read them, finding more attractive and interesting matter in the other journals.

It is bad taste in Dr. McGlynn's steerers to boast in their organs that they are paying him far more money for his services than he used to get as the poor priest of St. Stephen's "His former salary was \$800 a year." parish. says one of these organs, which, after contrasting this meagre income with the donations he has latterly received, says that during the first raised in his behalf and presented to him as a personal fund. In reading of Dr. McGLYNN's sufferings as a martyr, it is consoling to know that he has enjoyed lavish supplies of money ever since he shouldered his new cross,

The idea of collecting together as many as possible of the gentlemen conspicuous in Amer-lean book writing, and inviting the public to hear each of them read a passage from his productions, was most attractive, and the hearers came in numbers and paid a handsome admis sion fee for the entertainment. While the assemblage would have been more interest ing if the veterans of literature like Mr. BANCROFT, Dr. HOLMES, and Mr. WHIT-TIER could have been present and while the public would gladly have welcomed to the platform some of the ladies like Miss JEWETT. Mrs.' WILCOX, Mrs. McLEAN GREEN, or Miss Woolsey, whose poems they are wont to peruse with pleasure, yet everybody will admit that it was a representative gathering, and that the presence of Mr. Lowell and Mr. Cuntis gave to the affair a dignity and weight that well as corded with the philanthropic purpose to which the proceeds of the admissions were devoted,

The two authors who were listened to with the greatest avidity were undoubtedly Mr. FRANK STOCKTON and Mr. THOMAS NELSON PAGE; and this fact affords an encouraging indication of the justice of genuine literary popularity. The humor of "Rudder Grange" and the exquisite pathos of "Mars John" and "My Lady" merit indeed all the admiration that can possibly be bestowed upon them; and this was evidently the opinion of the intelligent crowd who came to listen to the American authors' readings at Chickering Hall.

With this sudden burst of winter it is proper to state emphatically the solemn fact that the acquisition of alcohol through the mouth lowers the temperature and tends to make a fellow cold. Science, of course, does not attempt to contradict the fact that a drink

warms one at first, but the effect is soon gone. and then the drinker is worse than ever. A specious argument may then be advanced in favor of more drinks, but if you want to keep warm, or as warm as possible, don't drink,

What do the workingmen and working women of New York think of that insulter of working women and hulking cowardly bully, JAMES E. QUINN?

A Series of Calamittes.

Henry George in the Standard. In the West the Union Labor party has gone The United Labor party is not a labor party, in the

ordinary meaning of the term. It has no more claim on the votes of the wage workers, organized or unorganized, than on those of the farmers or any other class of copie (There is) a very general demand for a change of the party name. . I am inclined to think that " free soil" is probably the best.

columns last week Mr. W. T. Croasdale de clared his impression against running a Presidential ticket. * * * But I am inclined to the opinion that the majority of our friends, especially at the West, are favor of voting steadily for principle, without regard Republican government is breaking down in the United

The great order of the Knights of Labor is yet extending over new ground, but it is evidently decaying in all the places where it was once strong. Publisher's Note in the Standard

This paper wants subscribers: it wants a wider circle of readers, it needs them imperatively. This is an expensive paper to publish. It needs every ollar of support that it can obtain. Will you help sup

He Needed Best. From the Omaha World.

First Omaha Youth-What's the matter? Got Second Omaha Youth-No, I've resigned.

"Nearly worked to death. The store was always

crammed full of customers, and it just kept me on the jump all day. Couldn's stand it."
"But what are you going to do now?"
"I shall try to get a place in some store that don't

dvertise. A Startling Resemblance. "My dear," said a husband to his wife as he

paid the week's bills, and had a little change left over Dy'e (hie) know why on Satiday night I'm (hie) suthin ke an elephant?" "Hecause your voice is apt to get tusky, John ?" sug

gested his wife.
"No, m' dear; because I'm (hic) able to make both ends meet." A Western Incident. From Town Topics. In Chicago. The lady is leaning on the arm of an elegant and weatthy young man and leading her little daughter—the hand.

Little Daughter—the ma. ma. look there: See that requireman on the other side. Don't you know him

gentleman on the other area.

Ma—N—0, my dear.

D—Why, mamma he was papa last year.

The Goose Bone Vindiented

goose-bone's November weather predic-have proved absolutely correct. The day may then this proud Government will be glad to quote

THE PROBERTIONISTS.

Ex.Gov. St. John Braws a Bouful Pietus of the Present State of Affairs. CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- At the meeting of the National Committee of the Prohibition parts -day the representation in the National Convention of 1888 was fixed on the basis of twice as many delegates from each State and Terri-tory as represent it in Congress, the delegates to be elected by such methods as may be deeided upon by the State committees. The meetisg ended to-night with a grand

mass mooths at Battery D. The great hall

was comfortably filled and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The speakers were Gen. Clinton E. Fisk of New Jersey, Mrs. Mary T.

mass meeofing at Battery D. The great hall was comportably filled and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The speakers were Gen. Clinton fb. Fisk of New Jersey, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, and ex-Goy, St. John. Gov. St. John. Said in the course of his speech:

"We hang and imprison Anarchists. and at the same time legalize, protect, and perpetuate 299,000 saloons, the hotbeds where anarchy is propagated, thrives, and fattens. As the Sabbath bells invite the people to the house of God, the brass band leads the way to the Sunday horse race, prize fight, base ball, and beer garden; Jeff Davis in his dotage, without a ballot, deceving a foreign mission: the right of a "free ballot" demanded for the black men of the South, while white men are burned and hung in eflagy for exercising that right in the North.

"Ministers of the goapel were persecuted and driven from the pulpit for preaching and voting against the rum slavery of to-day.

"Lovejoy fell a martyr to freedom in the fight against the slavery carse. Haddock and Gambrel and four others have fallen martyrs to our homes in this struggle against the saloon curse.

"In the face of political platforms declaring for a fair count the black man is counted out In Mississippi and South Carolina in his race for Congress, and the white man is counted out In Michigan and Ohio in his fight for probabition. While heavy import duties are placed upon foreign goods, the seum of foreign labor enters free. Protection for the blacksmith's hammer, but free trade for the placksmith's hammer is more placed to vote because they are men i but our mothers, wives, and daughters, educated, refined, honeyed, the profile of the proper fail of the proper

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION. Removing the Main Facial Nerves to Cure

Acute Neuralgla In the Face. Boston, Dec. 1.-An interesting surgical operation was successfully performed before the Massachusetts General Hospital on the last operating day. Dr. Porter of this city who is one of the most skilful surgeons in the country, performed the operation. The patient was a man 50 or 60 years of age, who had been suffering for many years from neuralgic pains in the side of his face. He went to the hospital

in the side of his face. He went to the hospital to seek relief at any cost. It was decided that the only remedy was the removal of the diseased nerves from the face. He willingly submitted to the operation. He was etherized on the operation table and rolled into the surgical amplificative. before the students, when the operation began.

The facial nerve which was to be removed rises from the brain, coming out through the front of the skull, and, extending down under the eye and parallel to the nose, branches out over the whole cheek, the principal part of the nerve running through the centre of the cheek. Dr. Perter made an Incision at the angle of the jaw, or where it bringes to the skull, the jaw-bone being laid bare. The bone over the monal foramen (the groove in which the nerve lies) was treatment, or drilled away, the nerve being exposed to view. The Doctor then caught hold of the disensed nerve, and, by a slight exertion, pulled it out of the foramen. Next an incision was made underneath the eye, laying bare the nerve, which was also pulled out, or as much of it as the Doctor could get at. A similar operation was performed just over the eye. In this way the greater part of the nerves of the face, which had caused the patient so much pain, were removed. There was a free dow of blood, but this was stopped by ligating the arteries.

The operation lasted fully an hour, and re-

flow of blood, but this was stopped by ligating the arteries.

The operation lasted fully an hour, and resulted in a most satisfactory manner. The whole network of nerves in the check was not destroyed, as that would be well night impossible, but the main diseased parts were removed, so that the patient will probably never again experience the exeruciating torture of acute neuralgia in that spot, although he will not have the same control of that side of his face.

Bishop Ryan En Route to Rome.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1 .- Bishop Ryan left here this morning for New York, where he will meet Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and the Rev. J. Castuldi of Albion. The party will sail for J. Castaldi of Albion. The party will sail for Europe on Saturday on the Cunard steamer Servia, and will go direct to liome, where Bishop liyan will make his decennial report to the Pope and attend the jubilee festivities. The Bishop takes with him an illuminated address from the clergy of the diocese of Buffalo. It is a beautiful work of art, and is tastefully deco-rated and hand painted. In addition to this he will carry large albums containing the views of all the Roman Catholic churches and institu-tions of the city. He also takes a sight draft for £1,500, the yearly collection for the Pope in

The Blossom Club's Effects Sold

The last act in the dissolution of the Blos som Club took place vesterday at the former street. A red flag was displayed before the door. Ex-Register Docherty, Register John J. Slevin, A. Bernard, the club's former Secretary and C. L. Conklin, its Trensurer; John Cham-herlin, Jacob Bebus, Foster Dewey, and Gen herlin, Jacob Bebus, Foster Dewey, and Gen, Fenarce were among those present at the sale. Auctioneer Van Tassell was not in his usual spirits, for he, too, was once a member of the club. Chairs, card tables, carpet, and chande-liers were sold for small sums. Four expen-sive boxes filled with creular ivery disks inhelled "chips" found ready purchasers. The billiard table brought only \$107.50; the piano, \$117.50; a mantel set, \$102.50, and the large fibrary went for \$520. It cost \$2,100. The sale realized about \$2,000.

Dr. Hammond Proceeds Against Scott. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, ex-Surge General of the U.S. Army, appeared at the Tombs olice court yesterday as complainant against George A. Scott, an electric appliance manufacturer, 812 Broadway, whom he charged with criminal libel. Dr. Hammond alleges in his affidavit that the defendant published an advertisement in which it was stated that Dr. Hammond had recommended the use of certain appliances to the injury of the complainant's reputation. Scott's counsel stated to Justice Kilbreth that his client was under a doctor's care at present, and asked that the examination be delayed to enable him to recover. The defendant gave his residence as 80 East Seventy-ninth street. Examination was set down for Dec. 14, and he was released on bail. George A. Scott, an electric appliance manu-

Republicans Make a Sweep. ELIZABETH, Dec. 1.—The Union county Board of Freeholders to-day took away the custody of the county jail at Elizabeth from Sheriff Glasby, removed Warden Cahill, who has held the position for over five county jail at Elizabeth from Sheriff Glasby, removed Warden Cabill who has held the position for over five years, and appointed Chief of Polics Charles W. Dodd, hepublican, of Faintfield, in his place. The salary of the state of the salary of the salary of the chief of the salary of the salary

From the Philadelphia Pres. It cannot be denied that Mr. John L. Sullivan is keeping up that part of America's reputation intrusted to his muscular care in great style. He is altogether the most atomishing representative from this side of the water who has been in England in many years.

MRS, CLEFELAND'S MISSING JEWELS. An Incident of her Journey to Attend the Philadelphia Centennial.

From the Boston Globe

As Incident of her Journey to Attend the Philadelphia Centennia.

Prom the Boston Globe.

Washington, Nov. 30.—A railroad man whom I know pretty well told me to-day of an interesting incident of the President's journey to the constitutional cefebration at Philadelphia lisst September. The papers noted at the time that the President's train was an hour late in reaching the Centennial City, and the people were not a little disappointed by the delay. A hot box was blamed for the tardiness, but my railroad man says that this was only a convenient subterfuge to which the person in charge of the party resorted for covering up an unpleasant excitement attending the trip. But my railroader can't understand why the man should not have told the simple truth about it. He says he was at the station when the party came from the White House. They paused for a moment in the men's waiting room, and when they started to go to the train he saw Mrs. Cleveland turn very quickly and nervous ly and throw a hurried, troubled look about the room. My man at once asked if he could serve her in any way, and she answered that her bag, which she had left on a settee, was lost.

"I was rather puzzled to see her bothered so much about the disappearanee of a little hand bag, and I told her that no one had been near to steal it, and that it had probably been carried into the train by some of her attendants. But no, there was no one who would have curried it to the train; she was sure of that. The President then came up to where we stood and seemed to be very much interested, but he and others of the party all iolned in assuring Mrs. Cleveland that she had not brought the bag with her. Still she remained as sure as everthat it had been stolen. Sinclair, the steward was agood deal worked up, but he told them to catch the train and he would make a search for the missing article. This was agreed to, and while the seal browns to the White House, where he found the precious bag in the family sitting room. Then he galloped back to the station, and wh

A GREAT FUNERAL IN JAPAN. A Buddhist High Priest Cremnted and In-

From the Globe Democrat

Yokohama, Oct. 23.—A month ago the high priest of the temple across the creek from the foreign settlement of Yokonama died and his body was cremated. His ashes were placed in an urn and then in a nine box in the shape of a miniature temple, and the priests from all the diocese were summoned to take part in the funeral services. The long interval between the death and final rites robbed the affair of any exhibitions of polganat grief, and everything was given up to the exact forms and elaborate ceremonies of the Buddhist funeral ritual. The son of the high priest succeeded to his father's office by inheritance, and he prepared himself for the services by days of fasting and prayer, and at the ceremonies knelt below the officiating priest and wore the plain white robes of a mourner. He had no part in the service, and was like a statue until he rose and, taking the mortuary tablet from the altar, walked behind the casket from the temple to the graveyard.

the service, and was like a statue until he rose and, taking the mortuary tablet from the altar, walked behind the casket from the temple to the graveyard.

The priests came from near and from far, some arriving by train on the day and at the hour of the luneral, and, hurrying to the temple with servants carrying bags full of ceremonial robes at their heels, slipped their brocades on in the ante-room and joined the solemn company sitting in rows like so many images. The hundred and odd priests sat at either side of the altar with the casket before it, and for general effect nothing was ever more dazzling than that row of smooth-faced, shaven-headed priests in superb brocade garments that glowed with all the richest colors and glistened with gold thread. The services consisted of chanting by all the priests in chorus, and in responses to the intoned readings of the high priest. The big temple drum was struck at stages of the chanting, and the priests played on an instrument that resembled the bundle of reeds or ripes that the god Pan played in Greek mythology. The noise was a harsh, shrill wall, combining the worst of bagpipe and flute melody. They chanted from onen books, and, standing, held plates of pierced brasswork from which they silted the leaves of the icho tree at regular intervals, these leaves being prayer symbols in the Buddhist service. While the chanting and type playing was going on, the friends of the deceased came forward one by one, and, kneeling at the edge of the mats, prostrated themselves in prayer and sprinkled incense burner and the box incense was passed before the priests, each one muttering a prayer and dropping a pinch of fragrant powder on the coals.

As the procession of priests wound out through the crowded court yard, passed under the heavy gabled gateway and down the long terrace steps to the sireot, it was a brilliant and dazzling spectacle. Their rich brocaded robes shone with gold thread, and many of them were 50,60, and more years old, helrooms handed down from one priest to

a large red umbrella over the head of each priest, and as the line of rainbow color and glistening bullion threads came down the long terrace steps, it was a fine picture. As the procession went out the long street crowded solidly with Japanese, everything was swallowed up and hidden but the red umbrellas, and these flamingo signals alone marked the line of the funeral train. At the graveyard there was more chanting, incense food and flowers were liad at the tomb, and the ashes of the high priest were finally at rest.

DICKENS JUNIOR AT THE FALLS. He Doesn't Know What His Father "Could Have Been Thinking About."

From the Philadelphia Press.

A day or two ago the Press correspondent met Charles Dickens at Niagara Falls. The morning was snowy and blustery, but the family were anxious to see Niagara. Prospect Point was the first blace visited, and it was a study to watch Mr. Dickens's face as he first looked upon the falling waters. Gazing for a few moments, he turned to Mrs. Dickens with the expression: "Why, this is something awful." The view from the top of the Luna Island stairs he thought more grand than from the park. "My father in his 'American Notes," said he, "speaks of Niagara as a place of peace and rest. I den't see what he could have been thinking about. Peace and rest! Why, to me it is one of abject terror."

Just at this moment a venturesome tourist had crawled under the railing around Luna Island, and, while holding on with one hand, stood looking over the bank. This was too much for Mr. Dickens, and he turned away, while the ladies closely watched the tourist. "Are you disappointed in Ningara, Mr. Dickens?" asked the correspondent, "Yes; never more so in my life. I had fancied the river at the American fall much wider than it is; that the rapids was a sort of bubbly stretch of water, and that the fall was nearly if not quite straight. No writer or painter could ever do justice to them." From the Philadelphia Press.

A Pink Dinner in Washington. From the Baltimore American.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Chinese Minister gave a plak dinner to-night to gentlemen at the legation. The scene on entering was very picturesque and decidedly Eastern in its character. In the circular-entrance hallway, which is luxuriously fitted un with divans, couches, and cushioned rests, sat the Minister, surrounded by his suite in their gorgeous Asiatic costumes. In the dining room the idea of a pink dinner had been carried out in every detail, even to the pink globes on the large chandelier. The centrepiece of the table was composed of an elongated smarre of ferns, the four corners formed of great clusters of odorous carnations, while from the middle rose long-stemmed La France and American beauty roses. At each of the four corners were fairy lamps under pink shades. The ellipse candelabra were filled with candles under shades of the same color. The menu was printed on a broad piece of pink satin ribbon, fringed at either end, and bearing on the left hand corner at the top the name of the guest for whom it was intended. The rolls at each plate, cheese sticks and wafers, were ited up in small bundles with a tiny pink ribbon, while he for got the small cakes, confections, and ice cream were allsof the same color. The individual sait cellars and punch glasses were also pink. A boutonnière of a carnation, or pink rose bud, lay at each plate, On the mantels were large vases of white chrysanthemums. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The Chinese Min-

'Cute, but It Didn't Work, From the Kansas City Times.

FORT SMITH. Ark., Nov. 26.—The stage running from Altus to Paris, about fifty miles from here, was stopped at a lonely part of the road yesterday by a masked man, who ordered a detective named Hamilton to leave the stage and return to Altus.

Hamilton was on his way to Paris to testify in a case agastist J. H. Fort, and he alighbed from the coach, and against J. H. Fort. and he angited from the coach, and in so doing managed to draw her revolver, which he leveled full in the masked matrix face and commanded into to get into the coach, asying that if he did not he would shoot him on the spot was then found that it was Fort binself. He wearons were taken from him and under close guard he was taken to Farts and placed in tall.

THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Mayor Hewitt Says that the Changes in City Hall Park Would Increase the Room There Mayor Hewitt said vesterday with refer

ence to the opinion of the Grand Jury as to the proposed new municipal building: "There seems to be a misapprehension on this subject There has been no plan adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. All we have done is to invite architects to propose plans, and we have promised about \$15,000 to pay for such plans. We may not adopt them after they are prepared. We shall exhibit them for pub lie criticism when we get them. We have not decided to put up two buildings, and have not. therefore, acted against the spirit of the act of the Legislature. We were expressly authorized to put the new court building where we think best. If the Legislature wanted it put in any particular place or kept away from any particular place, the Legislaturs would have said so. The Grand Jury has no power in the matter. If we should place the building at the point suggested in the Park, and remove the three buildings which we propose to remove, there would be by actual measurement more park room left than there is now. We should certainly ask the consent of the Legislature before attempting to but up two buildings. Two are needed in order to collect the scattered branches of the city Government. I see no reason why the new building should not be begun this coming year."

At the meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at the Mayor's office City Chamberlain Ivins offered a resolution to reconsider the resolution heretofore adopted calling for plans and designating the City Hall as a site. He said that upon reflection he was in doubt as to whether the Commissioners were legal authorized to designate the City Hall Park as a site for a new building. Mr. Ivins was the only one who voted for his resolution, and Mayor Hewitt, Comptroller Loew, and President Beekman veted against it. Recorder Smyth was not present when the vote was taken. in any particular place or kept away

HURRY UP YOUR CHALLENGES

Only Thirty Days Left to any Britisher in the Empire who Wants the America's Cup. Some yachtsmen of St. John, New Bruns-

vick, threaten to make an effort to capture the America's cup next year. At least, that is what Mr. David Lynch, a retired shipbuilder of St. John, said to a reporter on Wednesday. Mr. Lynch visited the New York Yacht Club and examined the models of all the famous Yankee clippers there. He did not indicate to Superintendent Niels Olsen that he and his nautical fellow townsmen were going to build a yachtand a centreboarder, too—to lick the Volunteer.
He told a roporter that the modern Burgess
model was just like the models of fast New
Brunswick boats built a quarter of a centurago. He will probably think otherwise when
he and his friends bring on their sloop. NicisOlsen says they will have no chance against a
Burgess boat. They have, under the provisions
of the new deed of gift, just one month left to
challenge in, as the deed says: "The challenging club shall give ten months' notice in
writing, naming the days for the proposed
races; but no race shall be sailed in the days
intervening between Nov. I and May I."

Mr. Charles Sweet's English friend, who said
he would bring over a 90-foot cutter of narrow
beam next year, had better hurry up with his
notice if he wants to get ahead of the New
Brunswick folks. fellow townsmen were going to build a yacht-

SUNBEAMS.

-In St. Louis a fire bug is a pyromaniae. -A Montreal youth 21 years old is serving is fifteenth term in prison. -The death of a man named Ghostly is

chronicled in an Indiana paper.

—In Washington a man has been fined \$10

for stealing a 25-cunce dog valued at 84 an cunce.

—Mme. Limousin, on being asked the other day what her profession was, premptly replied that she was a woman of letters.

-A few days ago the temperature in Sa n Georgia in November within seventeen years. -A gang of Iowa counterfeiters have flood-

ed Creston with cast-iron dollars. They are heavily plated with silver, stand the test of acid, are good weight, and are detected only by the ring.

—A California tramp set fire to a lot of

railroad ties in order that he might be sent to State prison and learn a trade. He said that was his only chance of becoming anything but a tramp.

-Gen. d'Audlan, conspicuous in the recent French scandals, is said to be in Madrid, where he can eg Bazaine's pardon for attacking him so furiously in a amphiet at the close of the France-Prussian war. —Mr. and Mrs. Bates of South Hanover,

N. H., are 92 years old. They were born in the same town, on the same day, at the same hour, and, as the old gentleman says, "were married at the same time." -"Jerry the Bum," a notorious desperade of the Black Hills, has been shot dead by the pinns player in a dance hall and the prediction that some time a musician would be found who would shoot back ha

-At a recent entertainment in Philadelphia admission was not by ticket but by vegetable, each person being required to hand over to the doorkeeper a potato or some other vegetable product. The net proceeds were distributed among the poor.

-In the old Arabian language there is no distinction between "pig" and "wild boar." One word has to serve for both; but the modern vocabulary gets

over the difficulty by calling the former a "civilian pig." ...The oldest man in Massachusetts who went to the polls at the last election was Ezekiel Pea-body of Ipswich. He will be 100 years old in June next,

and notwithstanding that he was old enough to know better, walked to the polling place and voted the Repub -In order to decide as to the ownership of

a hog that was claimed by two persons, a Kentucky Justice released the porker and let it have its own way. It made a break for the sty of one of the contestants, but the other has appealed from the judgment of both the Court and the hog.

—In a Michigan lumber camp the saw cut

in two a large moccasin snake that was embedded in the heart of a tree. There was no opening at either end of the log, and the lumbermen can account for the snake's presence only upon the hypothesis that it was taken up in the sap when very young. -A Swiss watchmaker has invented an

electric illuminator for watch dials. A small electric lamp is fitted in the watch case where it will light up the dial when by touching the case with the charm, connec-tion is made through the chain with a small battery carried in the waistcoat pocket. -The man whom Senator Riddleberger was defending last summer when he incurred the dis pleasure of the Court and was sent to jail for contemp was sent to an asylum for the insane after his acquitta

of the charge of stealing rails. He spent several weeks in the asylum, and then the doctors decided that there was nothing the matter with him but laziness. -Catherine Bunsin, aged 69, was sentenced at the Liverpool Assizes recently to seven years' pens. servitude for stealing a pair of drawers. The pri on hearing the sentence dropped like a person shot, and was carried out by two warders. A man named Dillay who had been once previously convicted, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for fraudulently obtaining

ing under the pretence that it was wanted for

charitable object. -The recent introduction by Faber, in Germany, of pencils for writing upon glass, purcelain, and metals, in red, white, or blue, is to be noted. The onglosition consists of melting together four parts of permaceti, three of tailow, and two of wax, to which are added six parts of either red lead, white lead, or Prosian blue, according to the color desired. The mass thus prepared is turned out in the usual form of sticks

and is then ready for use. The marks are easily rub out when degired, and save all labelling -One of the biggest lawyers' fees on rec ord was that received by Thomas Williams, a '40er, or California. He was the attorney of a mining companat Virginia City, and when the company was on th verge of bankruptcy he attached its property for a claim of \$1.500 for professional services. The property was said, and he bid it in for the amount of the claim He held on to it, and years after a representative of Flood, Mackay & O'Brien offered hun \$100,000 for the property "It isn't for sale," said the lawyer. "I give you \$500,000." "It isn't for sale." Then the battern began negotiations, which resulted in Mr. William

putting his property into the firm and taking out stock in payment. The stock began to boom, and when it we at top prices Williams sold out for \$1,933,030. They tell a good story in Chicago of Phil Armour in connection with his \$50,000 interior chape. He wanted it to be undecominational and broadly to ligious. One day he sent for the preacher who had charge and said. "You're giving those youngsters to much grape and cannister. Hell fire and brimsters are all right for the old sinners, but the mission isn't for them. Now, I want you to change around and try another pian. If you don't you'll drive all those chi' dren away. When you begin your service in the morning you can read a chapter from the Hible-something short. Then have a little prayer, something short-mul-longer than that "-measuring off about a foot with his forchigers. "Then I want you to ring-sing a good many times. Then tell a story, something with a point to it and a moral, but short. Then you have another little prayer, but, mind you, no longer than that," holding up his hands about six inches apart. The minister

said he'd try, and the mission has been run on Armont !

plan over since, and the seats are all full every Hunday